Weblinks to check out

Ex. 6 Personal Privacy (PP)	The South Dakota State recognized the treaty; Senate Resolution No. 1 - "Confirming the legitimacy of, and South Dakota's support for, the 1868 Treaty of Fort Laramie." (http://sdlegislature.gov/Legislative_Session/Bills/Bill.aspx?File=SR1P.htm&Session=2018&Version=Printed&B ill=SR1)
	PA's characterization of the current status of the NRC Staff's National Environmental Policy Act and National Historic Preservation Act compliance is not consistent with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's recent ruling. See CLI-16-20 (https://www.nrc.gov/docs/ML1635/ML16358A434.pdf).
	Interstate Technology Regulatory Council (2010). Backfilling and subaqueous disposal. Retrieved 29 March 2017, from http://www.itrcweb.org/miningwaste-guidance/to_backfilling.htm Kyllonen, D.P., & Peter, K.D (1987). Geohydrology and water quality of the Inyan Kara, Minnelusa, and Madison aquafers of the northern Black Hill, South Dakota and Wyoming, and Bear Lodge Mountains, Wyoming [PDF Document]. Retrieved from https://pubs.usgs.gov/wri/1986/4158/report.pdf Powertech (USA) Inc. (2012). Dewey-Burdock project report to accompany Inyan Kara water right permit application Custer and Fall River counties, South Dakota [PDF Document]. Retrieved 29 March 2017, from http://denr.sd.gov/powertech/wr/Inyankara/Report/InyanKaraWR_Report.pdf Tribal Energy and Environmental Information Clearinghouse (2017). Coal: Construction and mining impacts. Retrieved 12 April 2017, from https://teeic.indianaffairs.gov/er/coal/impact/construct/index.htm
	"Previous efforts remove the radiation in the water at Red Shirt have been unsuccessful. Drinking water is piped in, or residents must drive 25 miles to the little town of Hermosa to buy water. The Cheyenne River has dried up approximately one mile from Red Shirt and tests of the river bottom soil by Defenders of the Black Hills are pending. Initial tests using a Geiger counter revealed more than double the amount of normal background elevations for radiation." Uranium Mining Poisons Native Americans, article by Jeff Gerritsen, 25 Feb 2009. [HYPERLINK "http://www.culturechange.org/cms/content/view/336/65/"]
	"The Inyan Kara, Minnelusa, and Madison aquifers are the principal sources of ground water in the northern Black Hills, South Dakota and Wyoming, and Bear Lodge Mountains, Wyoming... The direction of groundwater movement is from the outcrop area toward central South Dakota." [USGS Study, [HYPERLINK "https://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/wri864158"]] The proposed authorization would allow uranium waste to endanger Lakota water supplies and must not be allowed. Please rescind both of these permits. By: D.P. Kyllonen and K.D. Peter
	Yesterday I saw this article in our local newspaper. So, I wanted to give you the link, thus the email. http://rapidcityjournal.com/news/local/ranchers-face-tough-decisions-as-dakotas-remain-mired-indrought/article_c43f5807-2b32-5a1c-82be-1df586c745d2.html#utm_source=rapidcityjournal.com&utm_campaign=%2Femail-updates%2Fdailyheadlines%2F&utm_medium=email&utm_content=2D51DB1195DBB4FF137F8663195C78196DEF84B9 I wanted you to have a better understanding of why our water resources in South Dakota are so very important. I want to share this local article with you also: [HYPERLINK "http://rapidcityjournal.com/news/opinion/forum-coming-to-south-dakota-bring-your-own-drinkingwater/article_4d2d4783-6635-5b18-8c0d-b07229e1dda8.html"] Not only would ranchers suffer, but the second economic source is Tourism. If the perception of tourists is," that it's not safe to go there." They will take their vacations somewhere that hasn't been compromised.
	"The Inyan Kara, Minnelusa, and Madison aquifers are the principal sources of ground water in the northern Black Hills, South Dakota and Wyoming, and Bear Lodge Mountains, Wyoming. The aquifers are exposed in the Bear Lodge Mountains and the Black Hills and are about 3,000 to 5,000 ft below the land surface ... The direction of groundwater movement is from the outcrop area toward central South Dakota." USGS Study, [HYPERLINK "https://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/wri864158"] By: D.P. Kyllonen and K.D. Peter
	The Minnelusa Formation is overlain by the Opeche Shale, which separates the Minnelusa aquifer from the Minnekahta aquifer. The Minnelusa aquifer often is hydraulically separated from the underlying Madison aquifer by shales in the lower portion of the Minnelusa Formation. However, in many areas the Minnelusa aquifer is in hydraulic connection with the Madison aquifer. (https://pubs.usgs.gov/ha/ha745c/ha745cIntro.html Potentiometric Surface of the Minnelusa Aquifer in the Black Hills Area, South Dakota

	By Michael L. Strobel and Joel M. Galloway, U.S. Geological Survey; and Ghaith R. Hamade and Gregory J. Jarrell, South Dakota School of Mines and Technology U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-745-C ● Injection must be into a formation with an upper and lower confining zone to prevent migration of fluids into other formations or fresh water zones. In North Dakota, the disposal zone is typically one half mile to one mile below the surface, into the Dakota Group. (https://www.dmr.nd.gov/oilgas/undergroundfaq.asp#mr10)
Ex. 6 Personal Privacy (PP)	Impacts of Uranium In-Situ Leaching http://www.wise-uranium.org/uisl.html
	• Additionally, Powertech did its measurement of groundwater flow from East to West (from Dewey-Burdock to Dewey-Burdock Terrace on the Wyoming side of the Black Hills) while the water, according to USGS maps, actually flows from West to East. Powertech and the state of South Dakota seem to entirely disagree with hydrological flows in the application area. EPA should require Powertech to do the correct water flow analysis, from West to East as the correct direction of water flow, and to monitor plumes from the Class 5 wells. [HYPERLINK "https://pubs.usgs.gov/wri/wri024094/pdf/wri024094.pdf"]
	Subject: Tabular Data Archive I attached this site about the South Dakota droughts over the last years, it might give you an idea, that we really don't have much water to spare for frivolous use; especially when it contaminates the little supply (even if it not the best)we have. [HYPERLINK "http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/MapsAndData/DataTables.aspx?state,SD"]
	Subject: U.S. Geological Survey Water-supply Paper - Google Books I guess, the more you look the more you find. Here is another report of droughts in the last 60 years in South Dakota by the USGD. [...] https://books.google.com/books?id=8DxSAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA501&lpg=PA501&dq=drought+declarations+in+the+last+20+years+in+south+dakota&source=bl&ots=xErXxPl6TB&sig=97p8kugUCWFpdNGISeRL1sS2pR0&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjo0bz8scfUAhVD9mMKHYPKAQUQ6AEIQzAI#v=onepage&q=drought%20declarations%20in%20the%20last%2020%20years%20in%20south%20dakota&f=false
	I found several links of the usgs.gov some all the way back from 1931, regarding both the Minnelusa and Madison aquifers. two of the most important aquifers in the Black Hills, . This is good information provided by Experts : A U.S Department of the Interior , U.S. Geological Survey, 123 page document which they titled : Geochemistry of The Madison and Minnelusa Aquifers in the Black Hills area, South Dakota which was prepared in cooperation with the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the West Dakota Water Development District. [HYPERLINK "https://pubs.usgs.gov/wri/wri014129/pdf/wri014129.pdf"] For example on page 27 " Table 1. Saturation indices for selected samples from wells completed in the Madison and Minnelusa Aquifers " Beginning on Page 65 discusses the Interactions between the two Aquifers. Page 68 discusses the Interactions at Artesian Springs. On Page 75 the use of Dye testing is discussed ,